

sperm production, and the principles underlying diverse approaches to contraception. If there are still people who imagine that practically useful objectives are in some way inimical to first-rate research, and that scientists demean themselves when they forsake their customary remote and academic preoccupations, this book should enlighten them.

N. W. PIRIE

MIGRATION

Sutter, Jean (Editor). *Les Déplacements Humains. Aspects méthodologiques de leur mesure*. Paris, 1963. Hachette. Pp. xvi + 239. Price not stated.

THIS VOLUME PRESENTS the proceedings of the first session of the *Entretiens de Monaco en Sciences Humaines* which was held in May, 1962. The subject of the Conference was certain methodological aspects of the measurement of human population displacements, and the proceedings comprise fifteen original contributions preceded by an introduction by Professor Louis Chevalier of the Collège de France, president of the scientific council of the Conference, and followed by a summing-up by Professor Torsten Hägerstrand of the University of Lund.

The contributions begin with a paper by J. Saville dealing with the course of internal population migrations in England and Wales over the past hundred years and reviewing past attempts to quantify such movements from the country into the towns. On a wider scale, F. M. Salzano next deals with genetical aspects of Amerindian demography, reviewing what is known and what may be surmised regarding population density and community size in aboriginal America. Turning to the contemporary urban American scene, A. M. Katz and R. Hill contribute a mathematical analysis of residential propinquity and marital selection. The geographical aspects of human migration, and the possibilities of predicting future movements, are discussed by T. Hägerstrand with particular reference to Swedish data. A. J. Bateman evaluates the contribution to our knowledge of human migration that can be made by an analysis of data from plants and animals, and makes some interesting comments on the significance of annual holidays to human panmixia. The connection between mental health and population displacement is investi-

gated by Y. Champion, and migration and inbreeding in Brazilian populations are surveyed by N. and A. Freire-Maia.

The remaining papers become increasingly mathematical and methodological and will interest the specialist more than the general student of human populational biology. Luu-Mau-Thanh and J. Sutter show how the distances between domiciles of spouses may be investigated, using data from a French *département*, whilst L. Cavalli Sforza, J. M. Goux and R. L. Morrill suggest models that can be constructed to elucidate migration distances. H. V. Muhsam uses factorial analysis as a tool in investigations of migration in open populations. The genetical implications of migration are further considered by L. Cavalli Sforza, N. E. Morton, N. Yasuda and G. Malécot. J. M. Goux makes the useful conceptual distinction between the "moving individual" ("le migrateur") and the "space of movement" ("l'espace de migration"). The role of electronic processing machines in contemporary migration studies is outlined by R. L. Morrill.

The volume is a bold attempt at breaking down the barriers between the mathematician and the empiricist. It will open the eyes of many students of mankind and its migrations to the rapidly expanding possibilities in the applications of mathematical analysis, together with computational aids, to problems of population migration and of predictions of the rate and direction of such movement.

D. R. HUGHES

PSYCHOLOGY

Wepman, J. M. and Heine, R. W. (Editors). *Concepts of Personality*. London, 1964. Methuen. Pp. xxix + 514. Price 70s.

HUMAN PERSONALITY HAS been studied by persons with an extraordinary diversity of theoretical backgrounds. There is little if any common ground between the views of the experimental psychologist or learning theorist, the psychometric approach to the measurement of traits and factors, the psycho-analyst or psychiatrist and clinical psychologist, the social anthropologist, the field theorist, and many others. However, there exists already a superb book by C. S. Hall and G. Lindzey, *Theories of*

Personality (1957), which sets out systematically all the main contemporary doctrines. Thus it would be difficult for another book, published in America only six years later, and consisting of a series of lectures by different authorities representing different conceptions of personality, to do a better job. Moreover, Hall and Lindzey are uncommitted; they compare and evaluate each school of thought in a uniform manner. Whereas Wepman and Heine's contributors are specialists, often rather uncritical and neglectful of related work. For example, Learning Theory is dealt with both by Spence and Lundin in two excellent chapters. But the former concentrates so much on Spence and the latter on B. F. Skinner, that neither do more than mention Hull and Eysenck. Indeed, the Hullian school is better recognized in LeVine's anthropological chapter.

Nevertheless there is useful fresh material in several of the chapters, and the book should justify itself as supplementary reading for the student—particularly of social or clinical psychology. It brings together much which could otherwise be found only by reading a few dozen books and hundreds of articles. Also the bibliographies are helpful. Kounin's chapter on Lewin, Sechrest's on George Kelly, Dreikurs' on Adler, Shlien's on phenomenology, Butler and Rice's on Carl Rogers are all competent, reasonably well-balanced, and contain a lot of unfamiliar material. But in general the collection lacks uniformity of treatment and is not particularly well planned. For example, Kohut and Seitz provide a good little survey of psycho-analytic theory, which receives no more space than the chapters on Adler, Kelly or Lewin; whereas Freud is surely more important to the clinical psychologist than most of the others put together. Again, Maddi presents an enormous chapter on Allport and Murray which covers just about the same ground as do Hall and Lindzey. Cattell gives a valuable condensed survey of his own views and methods on the multivariate or factorial approach to personality, but makes little attempt to relate his work to anybody else's.

Perhaps the most novel section is that concerned with cultural factors in personality development, and the relevance of sociological and anthropological research. B. E. Ginsburg

gives an interesting account of biological determinants of temperament as shown in animals. Bradburn and Heine overlap a good deal in describing the importance of the cultural context and role theory; while LeVine brings out the varied effects on personality of different conditions of upbringing and different ethoses in different societies. These are topics which students of personality should certainly know more about. Finally, there are two chapters on psychometric and clinical approaches to diagnosis. The first, by Fiske, is excellent but could only hope to deal with selected problems in so short a space. Garfield's is one of the most sane and useful expositions of the clinician's theory and method available anywhere.

P. E. VERNON

Hearnshaw, L. S. *A Short History of British Psychology, 1840-1940*. Methuen's Manuals of Modern Psychology. London, 1964. Methuen. Pp. xi + 331. Price 35s.

IT IS CLEAR that Professor Hearnshaw, although he has tried to present British Psychology from 1840 to 1940 in the best possible light, nevertheless deplores the tardiness of its development by comparison with the notable advances in other branches of science during the same period. It is curious that the British, with their liking for the empirical approach, have been so much slower to apply this to psychology than have many other countries. British society in general, and its academic members in particular, have not welcomed the scientific study of psychology, and have tended to regard its findings either as nonsense or as something they already knew. Although it might seem that what society most needs at present is a better understanding of human action and motives, yet there is still a vague belief that there is something slightly indecent in the attempt to explore these; or else that they are mysteries which cannot be approached through any type of scientific investigation.

It is true that psychologists during the period covered by this book were less impressive and made less impact on society than their fore-runners—those eminent Victorians and almost equally eminent Edwardians, J. S. Mill, Bain, Darwin, Galton, Sherrington and many others,